

THE STORY OF THE ZOAR COLONY

Its Relation to Socialism was Treated Friday Night.

AN ADDRESS BY FATHER KRESS.

The History of the Inception of the Movement, Its Many Prosperous Years and the Final Decay of the Colony, With the Causes Therefore, Were Explained.

The Rev. W. S. Kress, in his third lecture in St. Mary's church upon Socialism, Friday night, spoke of the rise and fall of the Zoar colony. He said in part:

The separatists of Zoar entered into a social compact in 1819 in what is now Tuscarawas county. They were a body of poor immigrants seeking a refuge from religious persecution in America. Poverty compelled a pooling of interests and they got along so well as a socialistic organization that it was agreed to make this the permanent form of the colony. They had not yet heard, of course, of the co-operative commonwealth as advocated by modern Socialists; but what with the latter is mere untried theory was worked out in a practical test by the Separatists.

Marriage was permitted in Zoar after 1828; it was contracted by mutual consent before witnesses, and was looked upon as a purely civil contract. To the credit of the Separatists be it said, however, that no divorce was ever applied for.

Gronlund tells us that in the Socialist state all children will be taken away from their parents and placed under the care of officials appointed by the community. This unnatural system was actually carried out by the Zoarites; when three years of age the child was taken from its parents and placed in the baby house; henceforth it was a ward of the community. This heartless practice was kept up for eighteen years and was only ended when one father, more courageous than the rest, refused to surrender his child.

The Zoarites were Social Democrats; every member, male and female, had a vote. The voters enjoyed, too, the power of recall, advocated by modern Socialists. There were no political inequalities nor distinctions of rank or fortune.

Socialists demand that the means of production and distribution be controlled by the community for the common good, instead of by individual enterprise for private gain, as at present. Production and distribution were controlled by the Separatists for the common welfare and each drew from the common storehouse according to his needs. The latter is considered by Socialists the ideal system of distribution, which the Socialist state may possibly adopt when the masses are educated to the required unselfishness. A general agent attended to all dealings with the outside world.

The Zoar experiment, embodying the reforms, so-called, that Socialists would introduce into society at large, was made under the most favorable conditions. There was no minority to obstruct plans, no diversity of interest, no criminal element to consult with. It was an experiment of eighty years.

The first colonists had come out of a competitive world, in which men needed to be wide awake to be successful. They carried their energy into the new experiment and the colony thrived and grew prosperous. Twelve thousand acres comprised the Zoar estate, when at its best. Mills and factories were set up and much wealth was accumulated. But when the original settlers passed from the scene of their activity a change marked the career of the colony. The daily work grew less effective from year to year until the yearly product would no longer meet the year's needs. Forty years of fat kind were followed by forty years of lean. Nor were the Zoarites spending their substance in riotous living. There were no diversions, no entertainments; their clothes were plain and their food simple. The last forty years consumed in great part the surplus gains of the first forty, despite the fact that they were possessed of as good land as can be found in Ohio, and that a day's work continued all through the history of the community, from sunrise to sunset.

Machinery was not improved. Inventions lay dormant. One after another of the factories had to be closed, because goods could be bought cheaper than produced.

The greatest loss that the community sustained was the depletion of the

brightest and brainiest of its children. When these learned to know the outside world, the world that is wide-awake, that is all aglow with competition and filled with hope and ambition—as they might learn it from a visit to Canton or Massillon—they could no longer rest content in dull, sleepy, unambitious, sluggish and commonplace Zoar. The community grew tired of itself, finally; adjudged its socialistic system a failure; went out of existence in 1898.

Father Kress will conclude his series of sermons on Sunday night.

A TALE OF REAL LIFE.

Boy With One Name Getting on in the World.

Columbus, Jan. 14.—A handsome, rather stockily built young fellow stepped up to the money order window of the postoffice in this city the other day. The clerk glanced at the application and saw only the name Gatewood.

"What's your other name?" he asked brusquely.

"Haven't got any other name," the young fellow gravely replied. "That's my first and last name."

"Well, it won't go here," replied the clerk. "This office will not assume responsibility for money orders with only one name on them."

"All right," said the young fellow, "but it goes in the bank over here where I have money on deposit and where I check it out by signing my only name; and it goes on the payroll where I am employed."

The money order clerk turned to others waiting at the window, too busy to hear the story of the boy who was going through life with one name.

To another, however, Gatewood told his story.

"I was born in Nashville eighteen years ago," he said. "For four years my parents disagreed as to what my Christian name should be. My mother wanted one name—my father was just as firmly fixed in his preference for another name."

"They could not reconcile their difference, and a compromise was out of the question. They continued to live amicably and happily together, however, having no disagreement at all outside the question of a name."

"Finally, when I was four years old, they concluded that I should be called simply Gatewood, the family name, until such time as they might unite on some given name. That was fourteen years ago and they are no nearer a choice of a name for me than they were at that time."

"So I have been plugging along all this time with only one name, and I must say that it has been of no serious inconvenience. I am educating myself here and paying my own way. I've got money in the bank and I never have to call on my father for help, though he is both willing and able to help me should I require it."

"I still hope that my parents may some day declare a truce in the name feud, and send me word that henceforth I am to be Tom, or Joe, or Theodore Gatewood. Then I can look some of these mullet-headed postoffice clerks out of countenance and perhaps be able to buy money orders as other folks do."

And Gatewood, glancing at the money order window, walked away in a plainly disgruntled mood.

COURTEOUSLY TREATED.

General Stoessel Arrives at Nagasaki, Japan.

Nagasaki, Jan. 14.—General Stoessel has arrived and was received with due honor by the governor or the port and many other officials. Preceded by police officers, and followed by his retinue, the general walked with stately step slowly up the hill to a pretty secluded bungalow on Inasa hill, where he will be quartered. Russian officers saluted him in silence. The Japanese were scrupulously kind and respectful toward the general.

A NEW BLOCK.

H. W. Holzbach Will Build in West Main Street.

H. W. Holzbach, proprietor of a barber shop at 73 West Main street, let a contract on Thursday to Sinnock & Converse for a two-story dwelling and business block combined, to be built on the site of the present barber shop. The work of construction is to be commenced by March 1 and the building is to be completed by July 1. The block will contain eight rooms. The front room on the first floor will be used as a barber shop.

The building will be constructed of concrete building blocks and will be sixty-five feet in length and twenty feet wide. This will be the first block to be constructed of concrete blocks in the city.

Monarch over pain. Burns, cuts, sprains, stings. Instant relief. Dr. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

CELEBRATION OF ITS ANNIVERSARY

Presbyterian Missionary Society's 25th Birthday.

GENERAL SECRETARY PRESENT.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, of New York, was Unexpectedly in the City and Her Address was a Special Feature of the Programme --List of Presidents Who Have Served the Society.

The programme carried out at the Presbyterian church Thursday evening in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society had an unexpected addition in the form of an address by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, of New York, general secretary of Presbyterian missions. Mrs. Boole stopped off in Massillon Thursday on her way from Chicago to New York, to visit her cousin, Mrs. I. Ulman. Miss Lena Granger, of New Mexico, from the missionary fields of New Mexico and Colorado, who has been working for several years under Mrs. Boole's direction, had the pleasure of meeting her chief for the first time. Miss Granger came to the city on purpose to speak at the celebration.

Mrs. Boole gave an interesting talk on general mission work. Miss Granger spoke on what has been accomplished in her home territory. Mrs. George B. Eggert read a history of the Massillon society since its organization twenty-five years ago. In that period the following members have served as presidents: Mrs. N. P. Bailey, Mrs. Lydia Russell, Mrs. F. P. Drake, Mrs. Charles E. Archer, Mrs. Charles Moody, Mrs. Flora R. Jones, Mrs. Julia Burrows, Mrs. H. W. Russell, Mrs. D. T. Frank, Mrs. J. F. Clokey, Miss Mary Russell, Mrs. R. R. Bigger. The programme included an organ voluntary by Miss Anna Edgar, and two solos by Miss Amelia Mathews and Miss Jessie Russell.

NOT HARD TO PLEASE.

Presidential Candidate Accepts Position as Janitor.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 14.—From presidential candidate to the cloakroom janitor in the Illinois House of Representatives is the record that has been made by William T. Scott, of East St. Louis, in six months.

On July 7, last, the national convention of the Liberty party was held in St. Louis, with about two hundred delegates present, and Scott was the nominee of the newly organized party for president of the United States. He soon came to grief, however, and did not finish the race, another candidate being named in his stead, after Scott had been arrested in East St. Louis and held in jail for nine days on an old charge.

In return for his efforts to oppose the Republican ticket in the St. Clair county congress district, the Democrats of the lower house in the Illinois legislature gave Scott the only remunerative place at their disposal, that of cloakroom janitor.

RUSSIAN CAVALRY BEATEN.

France is Severely Criticised by the Japanese.

Tokio, Jan. 14.—Additional reports from the Japanese army state that the Russian cavalry, after Wednesday's defeat near Yinkow, retreated in disorder, leaving sixty killed and wounded. Many abandoned their arms and accoutrements. It is believed the Russian casualties exceeded two hundred. The Japanese defeated the Russians near Newchwang Friday.

The French are sharply criticised by the Japanese for allowing the Russian fleet to remain twelve days at Madagascar, while awaiting reinforcements and coaling the fleet. They say this makes Madagascar a Russian base of operation against the Japanese fleet now in the Indian ocean.

PRAISE FROM RUSSIAN.

Bravery of Japanese Soldiers is Unrivalled.

Tokio, Jan. 14.—Lieutenant General Nadien, one of the Russian prisoners, says the bravery shown by the Japanese navy is beyond comparison, and with the Japanese navy and the Russian army nothing in the whole world could compete. He says the bravery of the Japanese soldiers is also unrivalled, and it seems sinful to kill such splendid men.

WILL TAKE THE OATH FEB. 1.

Imposing Ceremonies at Taylor's Induction Into Office.

Cleveland, Jan. 14.—Although no definite arrangements have been made, the opinion prevails that ex-Congressman Robert W. Taylor will be inducted into office as United States judge, succeeding Judge Francis J. Wing, on February 1, with imposing ceremony. It is probable that the oath will be administered in open court by one of the judges of the circuit court of appeals from Cincinnati.

Already Mr. Taylor has been fairly besieged with applications for positions in the district court. It is not thought by the federal authorities in this city, however, that the new judge will make any changes in the present force of employees of the court with the possible exception of a personal messenger. The opinion seems to prevail that H. F. Carleton will continue as clerk of the court. This opinion prevails in spite of the fact that political pressure is being brought to bear to land this desirable position for other aspirants. It is pointed out that Carleton is the appointee of Judge Ricks, who is still living, and who is in name the acting judge of the court in this district. It is not believed that Mr. Taylor will make any changes in the clerk's office unless with the sanction of Judge Ricks.

The northern Ohio federal district is the only district in the country with two United States judges, a judge and an associate judge. At the time Judge Ricks became disabled, the position of associate judge was created by a special act of congress. Under the terms of the law if Judge Ricks should die or if he should be retired no other judge can be appointed, the district again having only one judge.

MAKING UP TO MENELIK.

The Kaiser Won't be Outdone by Uncle Sam.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The German government, emulating the example of the United States, has sent a special mission to Abyssinia to wait upon King Menelik, with a point in view of establishing commercial relations between the two countries. A communication from Ambassador Tower at Berlin has been received at the state department giving the details.

The mission left Berlin in December, and consists of Dr. Rosen, chief of the Oriental department of the ministry of foreign affairs; Count Victor Follenberg, son of the grand marshal of the Imperial court; Mr. Bosch, who is attached to the expedition as a commercial expert, and Mr. Schuler, an officer of the commercial department of the foreign office. A guard of eight or ten picked soldiers, in full regalia, accompanied the expedition.

Ambassador Tower says that the mission is expected to have an important bearing on the trade relations between the two countries.

STRIKE SPREADING RAPIDLY.

Leaders of German Miners Unable to Control Them.

Berlin, Jan. 14.—The coal strike continues to spread, the leaders evidently losing control of the miners. Although the Essen conference on Thursday voted against further strikes until the Mine Owners' Association returns its answer Monday to the demands of the conference, a number of meetings of individual miners' unions yesterday voted to join in the strike.

The number of men now out on strike has reached 68,858 at ninety shafts. The leaders are unable to control the strikers and keep peace. Yesterday at the Concordia Company's mines at Oberhausen 1,200 strikers stormed the operating plant when strikers were about to proceed to work, roughly used them, and prevented them from entering the shaft.

At Horst, on the Emscher river, serious rioting occurred, strikers attacking gendarmes, police and operatives who were willing to work. A number were wounded on both sides and several arrests were made.

NICHOLAS OPTIMISTIC.

Glorious Army and Navy Will Yet Conquer Japan.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 14.—Emperor Nicholas has issued a rescript of the army and navy, announcing the fall of Port Arthur and giving the highest honors to the bravery of its defenders. He said that Russia with pride and admiration had followed each move in the contest and the whole world was astounded at their gallantry. He urges that the army must not be dismayed by this disaster and says that Russia's strength grows through adversity and he believes with all Russia that a glorious army and navy will break the forces of the enemy.

It pays to try our own soldiers.

RECOGNITION OF ELECTRIC ROADS

A Deep Question for Steam Road Officials.

FOUNDATION FOR NEW OFFICE.

Construction of Office Building in the Columbia Yards Progressing—Engineer Held Responsible for the Pennsylvania Wreck in Local Yards.

The report has reached Massillon that the supposed action of the Wheeling & Lake Erie is at least permitting a working agreement as to passengers with the Lake Shore electric railway, which runs from Cleveland to Toledo, has caused some trouble in the Central Passenger Association and that C. S. Crane, the new general passenger agent, has been called upon for an explanation. At a meeting of the association a few days ago Mr. Crane asked for a postponement of the discussion because he had been at the head of the passenger department for only a few days. The matter was accordingly dropped until the next meeting of the organization. The officials of the Lake Shore electric road asked for membership in the Central Passenger Association a few weeks ago and the entire question of recognition of electric railways was thrown open to the steam road officials. The Lake Shore Electric is closely connected in an official way with the Canton-Akron electric railway.

In spite of the raw wind and the frozen ground, the work of constructing the new yard office in the Columbia yards was commenced in earnest Saturday morning. The excavation for the foundation has been made and the brick walls were commenced Saturday morning. Fires have been built to keep the mortar warm. Carpenters are at work on the frame structure and the sills will be placed in position in a few days. The building will be a frame one with a fireproof roof. Two car loads of brick and two loads of lumber are on the ground.

The Pennsylvania wreck at Smithville has been cleared away and the debris was taken to Alliance to the junk pile. It filled twelve cars.

The blame for the Pennsylvania wreck in the local yards, which occurred last Monday north of West Main street, when the engine of the third section of a freight ran into the caboose of the second section, has been placed on the engineer of the third section. An inquiry was held in Pittsburgh Thursday, which was attended by Charles Shearer, operator at the M. & C. junction, who was called simply to state what he knew of the accident from observation. This was the wreck in which the caboose was thrown into the ditch on the west side of the track and one car load of flour demolished.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie still has two work trains in operation from the Columbia yards, they being at work on the Adena branch. This branch will be put in condition for use some time in the spring and it will open the way to many coal fields in the southern districts.

Fred Cullen, day caller at Columbia, is on the sick list and William Mulse is taking his place.

THE MCKINLEY BANQUET.

All But Thirty Tickets Have Been Sold.

The secretary of the Young Men's McKinley club, of Canton, has received the following letter from State School Commissioner E. A. Jones:

Dear Sir—Many thanks for your kind invitation to attend the banquet to be held at Canton on Tuesday evening, January 31. I shall be pleased to accept the same.

The array of speaking talent you have secured will make this occasion one of great interest and worthy of the memory of our loved and honored friend.

With best wishes, I remain, Very truly yours, E. A. JONES.

All persons in Massillon and vicinity who contemplate attending the banquet should procure their tickets at once. Out of thirty tickets still remaining unsold in the county eight or ten are held by George W. Kratsch, of this city, and these will be called in next week unless disposed of. The banquet will surpass any similar event ever held in Stark county, and the seating capacity of the auditorium will be taxed to its utmost.

COURT ASSIGNMENTS.

Forty-five Cases Will be Tried Next Week.

Canton, Jan. 14.—The following assignments have been made for next week's sessions of the Stark county common pleas court:

ROOM NO. 1, JUDGE HARTER. Monday, January 16—Motions; Ohio vs Exline; Ringer vs Ringer et al; Rawson vs Rawson; Lowrey vs Lowrey.

Tuesday—Andrew vs Everhardt et al; Totten vs Totten; Weaver vs Weaver; Miller vs Miller; Neff vs Neff.

Wednesday—Downs vs Downs; Romig vs Mason et al; Evans vs Evans; Becker vs Becker.

Friday—Seacrist vs Seacrist; Lowman vs Lowman; Bot vs Bot et al; Custer vs Custer; Vashinder vs Vashinder; Vankirk vs Willis.

ROOM NO. 2, JUDGE AMBLER. Monday, January 16—Motions; Smith vs Smith et al; Damiean vs Damiean; Lane vs Bachert; Kiss vs Kiss; Canton Akron Railway Company vs Massillon city.

Tuesday—Patton vs Patton; Huber vs Huber; Gane vs Gane; Flory vs Flory; Richey vs Richey; Bowers vs Bowers.

Wednesday—Shengle vs Shengle; Gotshall vs Gotshall; Dickerhoof vs Dickerhoof; Palmer vs Palmer; Reichart vs Reichart; Maurer vs Hope et al.

Thursday—Klingelsmith vs Klingelsmith; Hay vs Hay; Rohrer vs Rohrer; Urig vs Urig; Lewis vs Lewis.

Friday—Morganthal vs Morganthal; Maxheimer vs Maxheimer; Jarvis vs Oberlin et al; Wertenberger vs Wertenberger.

CHURCH FAIRS OPPOSED.

Archbishop Moeller Lays Down Some Rigid Rules.

Cincinnati, Jan. 14.—In a pastoral letter sent to the priests of this archdiocese today, Archbishop Moeller lays down some rigid rules regarding church fairs and picnics. He says that "Fairs, picnics, excursions and eueches often give occasion to scenes and acts which are not above reproach."

"We feel disposed peremptorily to forbid them, but fearing lest we might thereby embarrass some pastor, we deem it sufficient for the present to make known this, our decided opposition to such proceedings."

The letter then repeats former rules governing such matters, particularly emphasizing the prohibition of fairs, picnics and eueche parties on Sundays and the prohibition of wheels of fortune and slot machines on any day. The elimination of dancing from church entertainments and early closing of fairs on Saturday nights are urged. The archbishop also forbids appeals to the general public for assistance or the collection of money at the church doors as an entrance to service.

SUIT OVER PIANO.

Massillon Man Sues Manufacturer to Recover \$299.

A jury trial which promises to develop many interesting legal points will be held in Squire A. N. Kaley's court room Friday in which A. Thompson and the piano manufacturing firm of A. B. Smith & Company, of Akron, are the principals. The trial is for the recovery of \$250, the price of a piano sold by the Akron firm to Mr. Thompson and \$49 for damages alleged to have been done the piano. Mr. Thompson is the plaintiff and the Akron firm the defendant.

The trouble originated when Mr. Thompson returned the piano to the manufacturers, owing to defects which became apparent after it had been purchased and paid for. The piano was repaired by the manufacturers and returned to its owner in Massillon. The freight was not prepaid and the owner refused to receive the piano, alleging that the manufacturers had agreed to pay this. As a result the piano was reshipped to Akron and placed in a storage house, where it is now located.

Mr. Thompson has begun suit to recover \$250, the price of the piano, and \$49 damages. Attorney W. S. Spidel and Sterling & Braucher have been retained by the plaintiff as his representatives, and Attorney George Howells has been retained by the defendant.

OFFICERS INSTALLED.

Meeting of the Modern Woodmen Friday Evening.

Massillon camp No. 4193, Modern Woodmen of America, met Friday evening and installed the following officers: John Crooks, V. C.; William Angstadt, W. A.; C. C. Miller, banker; H. W. Elsass, clerk; Frank Forrest, jr., escort; Sidney Gamble, watchman; S. Murkett, sentry; N. Clark, manager; B. J. Miller, N. W. Culbertson and William Steele, physicians.

A smoker and informal social session followed the close of the regular work.

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
North Erie Street, - MASSILLON, O.

Long Distance Telephone.
Both Telephones No. 66.

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Daily Founded in 1887.

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THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at
Babbey's Book Store, Bamberger's Cigar
Stand and Hankins's News Stand in
North Mill Street.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class
matter.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1905

According to a recent magazine article, there is no farmer in the world like the Japanese farmer. Progressive experts now admit that there is nothing in all the annals of agriculture that ever approached the scientific skill of Japanese husbandry. If all the tillable acres of Japan were merged into one field, a man in an automobile, traveling at the rate of fifty miles an hour, could circle arable Japan in eleven hours.

Lo the poor Indian has caught on to the fact that the American people are crazy about curios and antiques and, according to the South McAlistier (I. T.) Capital, has opened up wholesale shops and flooded the country with "genuine articles of Indian manufacture and ancient relics." Idols and household gods supposed to have been dug up among the homes of the cliff dwellers are being made by the car load and sold to the unsuspecting white man.

Thousands of Russian Jews are arriving in this country every week, causing much alarm to the immigration officials. The Jews are leaving Russia to avoid serving in the army, and organized societies of Hebrews in every European country are assisting them in their efforts to reach America. In August 13,899 arrived; September, 11,211; October, 9,906; November, 17,244; December, approximately, 23,000. The number is increasing twenty-five per cent a month and extra precautions are being taken to exclude those who are not entitled to land. Deportations are far above the normal average. In the last ten days 528 immigrants, a large percentage Russian Hebrews, have been ordered back on the ground of being "assisted immigrants."

According to William E. Curtis Uncle Sam, through the agricultural department, imports immense quantities of bugs and some very queer ones. One particular kind of bug imported by the United States from Australia has earned five or six million dollars every year for fifteen years and has never received any wages. Another bug imported from Russia saved the farmers of Ohio and Indiana at least \$45,000,000 in the year 1900, and the wheat growers at large more than two hundred million dollars a year for the last ten years. The government imports two kinds of bugs: First, parasites and natural enemies of other insects that injure grain, fruits and vegetables; second, insects that are useful because of their products or their beneficial relations to cultivated plants.

A MOTHER'S GRATITUDE

Many a Mother in Massillon will appreciate the following.

Many a strong man and many a healthy woman has much for which to thank mother. The care taken during their childhood brought them past the danger point and made them healthy men and women. Children are generally bothered at some period with inconvenience of urine, and inability to retain it is off times called a habit. It is not the children's fault, the difficulty lies with the kidneys, and can be readily righted if taken in the proper way. A Massillon mother shows you how.

Mrs. H. J. Neher, of 155 East Fremont street, says: "When living at 229 Wellman street, Massillon, in May, 1900 I gave a testimonial for publication in our local papers stating that Doan's Kidney Pills had relieved one of our children who was affected with weakness of the kidneys and back. No remedy we ever before used had brought such benefit to the child as Doan's Kidney Pills, and during the four years it necessary to use Doan's Kidney Pills that they have not acted promptly and effectively. My husband would not be without them and whenever he notices a symptom of kidney trouble he always uses them and they never fail to give satisfactory results."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

The election of Trustees for the Sixteen Cemetery Association will be held January 16th, 1905, at 1 p. m., at the Cemetery Building.

J. L. YOST, pres.
J. S. EBB, sec.

"It was almost a miracle. Burdock Blood Bitters cured me of a terrible breaking out all over the body. I am very grateful." Miss Julia Filbridge, West Cornwell, Conn.

CHINA IS INVOLVED

Russia Threatens to Invade
Neutral Territory If the
Powers Do Not Act.

SAYS CHINESE AID JAPANESE

Secretary Hay's Plan to Confine Hostilities to Manchuria and Korea May Prove Futile—Cossacks Raiding in Rear of Oyama's Army.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 14.—Russia's formal notification to the powers of imminent danger of a general uprising in China as a result of the Japanese in China, will threaten all interests, coupled with general protest against China's repeated violation of neutrality in connection with Japanese operations, is really a warning to the powers that Russia regards the situation as serious and considers that the time has come for joint action by the powers for the protection of their own interests.

For herself Russia considers that Japan has broken the pledge made with respect to Secretary Hay's note at the beginning of the war, and for her persistence in this course, will she considers, absolute her from further observance and leave her free to act for her own protection. The present note followed two preliminary warnings addressed to the powers, one in October and the other in November, "neither of which was heeded."

Should General Ma or any Chinese troops now move, Russia will feel free herself to cross the Liao river into the neutral zone. In diplomatic circles great importance is attached to the note and in the general opinion it is designed to induce Secretary Hay to initiate steps to bring joint pressure to bear in order to prevent an extension of the zone of activities.

Russia's Bill of Complaint.
Paris, Jan. 14.—The Associated Press learns authoritatively that Russia's note addressed to the powers relative to China's breaking neutrality gives what Russia claims to be absolute proof of Chinese breaches. The three main complaints are:

First—That the islands of Miaotao, in the straits of Pechi, opposite Port Arthur, have been constantly used by the Japanese without Chinese interference as a strategic base and as a harbor for Japanese torpedo boats.

Second—That the Chinese army on the border has accepted the command of Japanese officers.

Third—That Chinese firms have been constantly working in behalf of the Japanese, supplying them with provisions, military accoutrements and general war stores.

The note complains that China has not given satisfactory explanation of the breaches of neutrality and that therefore Russia advises the powers that she intends to use complete liberty of action in regard to future abuse of neutrality.

Tokio, Jan. 14.—Russian cavalry raiders actively operating southwest of Liaoyang are evidently desirous of interrupting the transportation of General Nogai's army to reinforce Field Marshal Oyama at Liaoyang.

Russian Raiders Driven Off.
A Japanese cavalry detachment encountered four companies of Russian cavalry west of Tancheng, southwest of Liaoyang, and fiercely engaged them. The Russians were repulsed with heavy losses. Subsequently they were reinforced by several companies of cavalry and eight guns. The Japanese drew the Russians to Liuchiap and engaged and pursued them. A small body of Russian cavalry reached the railroad line and tore up the tracks between Anshantien and Haicheng and Tachekino and Yinkow. They were immediately repaired and the line was reopened to traffic. Two thousand Russian cavalry with guns attacked Newchwang. The Japanese were forced to retire temporarily, but were reinforced, attacked the Russians and are still pursuing them. The Russians also attacked Niuchiatun, but were repulsed.

The Japanese armored cruiser Tokiwa has captured in the sea of Japan the British steamer Rosey, loaded with coal consigned to Vladivostok.

London, Jan. 14.—A news agency dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "The budget, issued last night, estimates the total expenditure for 1905, not inclusive of the cost of the war, at \$997,317,128, and the cost of war in 1904 at \$310,500,000."

68,000 MINERS OUT.

Great Coal Strike in Germany Spreading at Rapid Rate.

Berlin, Jan. 14.—The coal strike continues to spread, the leaders evidently losing control of the miners. The number of men now out on strike has reached 68,558 at 90 shafts. At the Concordia company's mines at Oberhausen 1,200 strikers stormed the operating plant when strike breakers were about to proceed to work, roughly used them and prevented them from entering the shaft. At Horst, on the Emscher river, serious rioting occurred, strikers attacking police and men who were willing to work. Miners' wives held a great mass meeting at Langendreer, province of Westphalia, to encourage their husbands.

The Phoenix company, one of the large steel producers in Germany, has notified its customers that the works have been shut down owing to the strike. The great steel syndicate also has published notice foreshadowing delay in meeting its contracts.

ARE HUMAN BLOODSTAINS.

Chemist So Alleges Concerning Those on Tucker's Clothing.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 14.—Blood-stained exhibits, including the clothing worn by the woman and the defendant on the day that Mabel Page was murdered, and the knife with which the prosecution claims the killing was done, figured in the trial of Charles L. Tucker, accused of the crime.

President E. S. Wood of Harvard university, an expert blood analyst, was examined. He testified that human blood had been found on Tucker's overcoat and trousers, as well as on the knife with which the wounds on Miss Page's body could, he said, have been made. Arterial blood was found on the overcoat and knife only. A plaster cast of Tucker's teeth was introduced and the dentist by whom it was made testified that the cast fitted indentations in a knife sheath owned by the defendant and said by the prosecution to have been held in the defendant's teeth while he was stabbing his victim.

Dr. John W. Pomfret, the dentist, on cross-examination said that the impressions on the knife sheath might have been made two years ago. Prof. Wood will be recalled by the defense.

ROUNDING UP GAMBLERS.

District Attorney Says He Will Stop Game in New York City.

New York, Jan. 14.—Every well-known keeper of an alleged gambling house in New York city will be ordered to appear before District Attorney Jerome and required to tell where their gambling paraphernalia can be found.

"I am going to have every gambler in New York city before me," said Mr. Jerome. "If they refuse to tell me where their gambling paraphernalia is, I will bring John Doe proceedings and place them under oath. Then, if they do not tell me the truth, I will arrest them on charges of perjury and they will go to trial. I am going to get every faro bank and roulette wheel in New York and destroy them."

The steps already taken and those proposed by District Attorney Jerome in his crusade against the gambling vice in this city were strongly endorsed by Bishop Henry C. Potter. Bishop Potter says he has unbounded faith in Mr. Jerome, but he believes that public sentiment must back up the district attorney if the crusade is to attain the end desired.

AFTER PIRATE TREASURE.

British Yacht Bound for Cocos Island in Search of Gold.

San Francisco, Jan. 14.—When the steamship City of Panama, which has arrived here, was at Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, the English steam yacht Rose Marine was in the harbor bound for Cocos Island to search for the gold that legends say was buried there by ancient buccaneers. A man named Gray is in charge of the party. His purpose in putting into Punta Arenas, it was reported, was to obtain concessions for excavations on Cocos Island, the place being under the jurisdiction of Costa Rica.

Another British steam yacht known as the Veronique, and bearing Earl Fitzwilliam and 10 associates, was at Panama when the City of Panama left there and was also bound for Cocos on a search for the neglected coin and plate of the buccaneers.

GENERAL KILLS CHILDREN.

Russian Officer Slashes Them With Sword in Fit of Anger.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 14.—News of almost unprecedented cruelty on the part of a Russian general has reached official circles here.

While a review of the troops was in progress at Fiedosia, in the province of Touria, the onlookers crowded in, hampering the drill. General Tschetyrkin, who was reviewing the troops, became enraged at the interference and rode into a group of children, slashing at them with his sword. Four of the children were killed and 10 others were injured.

The crowd, made desperate by the unwarranted heartlessness of the commanding general, made a sinister attempt to get hold of him, but the general forced the troops to disperse them with bayonets.

HALT CALLED ON HAITI.

American Sentenced to 15 Years at Hard Labor Must Be Freed.

Port Aux Prince, Haiti, Jan. 14.—Mr. Powell, the American minister, has informed the government of Haiti that the United States government refuses to recognize the validity of the sentence in contumacy to 15 years at hard labor pronounced by the Haitian court against Jaeger Huber, an American citizen, for alleged complicity in bond frauds charged against the administration of former President Simon Sam and officers of the Bank of Haiti.

The United States demands the annulment of the sentence, under pain of energetic intervention. The demand has caused much excitement here.

MISSED \$200,000 IN CASH.

But Safe Crackers at Wauscon Secure \$5,000 and Escape.

Toledo, Jan. 14.—Robbers wrecked the safe in the office of the county treasurer at Wauscon, O., and secured \$5,000 of the county funds. The safe was blown to pieces by dynamite.

The treasurer had deposited \$200,000 tax money in the banks of the town, which accounted for so small a sum in the safe. The looters, four in number, stole a horse and sleigh and escaped.

SEEK PLATT'S SCALP

New Yorker Charged With Representing Express Company in Senate.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS ANNOUNCED

United States Supreme Court Will Be Asked to Restrain Him from Occupying His Seat—Used Influence Against Post Check Measure.

New York, Jan. 14.—At the meeting of the Postal Progress League in Cooper Union last night Chairman C. W. Post of Battle Creek, Mich., said he has prepared papers and will ask the United States supreme court for a restraining order to prevent Senator Thomas C. Platt from taking his seat. He said he would take this action on the ground that Senator Platt subverts the interests of the people he has sworn to represent in the interests of a corporation he really represents. The matter relates to the parcels post.

Mr. Post made his announcement in the course of a speech entitled "Our Errand Boy." After having referred to the postal deficit and the fact that the people of the country pay annually to the railroads \$40,000,000, Mr. Post said:

"Senator T. C. Platt of New York is president of the United States Express company. Word was passed around to other senators that no definite action should be taken on the post check money bill. Senator Platt was approached by my representatives to know his attitude on the question and he clearly stated that he was opposed to the measure because it was contrary to the interests of the express companies.

"We met with strong opposition from a New York state man in position to lay some heavy blocks in front of the wheels of progress, Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States.

"I have the papers prepared and will ask the supreme court at Washington for a restraining order to prevent Senator Platt of New York from occupying his seat in the senate on the ground that he does not fulfill his duties according to his oath of office; that he subverts the interests of the people whom he has sworn to represent to the interests of a corporation which he really represents.

"The law should intervene to prevent any man who prostitutes the mantle of the United States senate from accepting this high position of trust from the hands of the people."

After the meeting closed, in answer to questions, Mr. Post said that his lawyers, D. E. Dawson and Nathan Wilson, would present the matter against Senator Platt to the United States supreme court at an early date—he said next week, but would not specify the day. Continuing, Mr. Post said:

"It may be that the court may decline to interfere for lack of jurisdiction, and in case that should happen we shall appeal to the senate itself. This is the first time, as I understood, that a restraining order shall have been asked from the supreme court."

PROBING GRAFT CHARGES.

Missouri Legislative Committees Begin Work of Investigation.

St. Louis, Jan. 14.—A conflict of authority marked the first day of the legislative investigation of the campaign fund of Thomas K. Niedringhaus, Republican state chairman and caucus nominee for United States senator.

Mr. Niedringhaus and others appeared before the house committee. The house having a Republican majority naturally selected a Republican committee, and the senate, being Democratic, appointed a committee of that complexion. When the latter committee tried to secure the attendance of Mr. Niedringhaus they failed, the excuse being that he was engaged with the house committee.

The closest investigation was directed to the charge contained in the resolution of Representative Oliver Grace that the \$21,000 reported by Chairman Niedringhaus in his own name was in reality contributed by the brewery interests of St. Louis.

MORMONS GROWING BETTER.

Smoot Witnesses Say Polygamy is Dying Out in Utah.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Three witnesses for the defense in the Smoot case testified that polygamy is dying out in Utah so rapidly that there is no need of prosecutions. It was declared that the younger Mormons are all opposed to polygamy and that if they thought it was being taught there would be a revolution in the church.

It was admitted that Senator Smoot had to get the consent of the church to become a candidate for senator, but only in the form of a leave of absence from his church duties, and it was declared that he could have been nominated and elected without it.

CARSON ASKS FOR MANDAMUS.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 14.—Application for a writ of peremptory mandamus has been filed in the Dauphin county court by Attorney General Carson to compel Treasurer Mathews to pay the warrants issued by Auditor General Snyder for the back pay due certain judges under the provisions of the judges' salary act of 1903. The court reserved its decision.

SLED PARTY HIT BY CAR.

Twenty-One Persons Injured in Accident Near Altoona.

Altoona, Pa., Jan. 14.—A sleighing party driven by a driver said to be intoxicated was run down by a car on the Logan Valley trolley line between Altoona and East Altoona and every member of the party of 21 was more or less injured. Two members of the party, Frank Golloway, age 18 years, ribs fractured, and Luther Ginder, age 18, scalp lacerated, were seriously hurt.

The party was returning from Bellwood. As it approached East Altoona the driver saw the car approaching rapidly.

"We'll beat that car," he cried, whipping up his horses. Every one saw the car, but the motorman could not see the sleigh, as it carried no lights. When the driver pulled on the track ahead of the car it was too late to stop. The sleigh was hit with terrific force and the 21 members were hurled in every direction. The driver mounted a horse and disappeared, fearing violence.

PHIPPS GIVES A MILLION.

To Build Model Tenements for New York Workingmen.

New York, Jan. 14.—Henry Phipps, the former Pittsburgh steel manufacturer, will give \$1,000,000 for the erection in New York city of model tenement houses for the working classes. This fact was made known last night by Robert W. De Forest, former tenement house commissioner of this city.

The tenements will be erected on a business basis and the earnings are to accumulate and to be used in building more houses. The following will act with Mr. Phipps as trustees of a society to carry out his plans: Mayor George B. McClellan, Robert W. De Forest, Isidor Straus, John W. Arbuckle, Alfred T. White, Myes Tierney, Charles S. Brown, Dr. E. R. L. Gould, W. S. Hawk, Charles A. Moore, George E. Gordon, John S. Phipps and Charles Stewart Smith.

MURDERER IS TOUCHED.

Child's Song Keeps Him from Cheating the Gallows.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 14.—J. W. Bess, who murdered Mrs. Martha McQuinn Martin two years ago, was hanged here. Shortly before the execution the condemned man confessed that he intended to commit suicide with a knife blade which he had carried concealed in his mouth, but upon hearing a sacred song sung by children near the jail had changed his mind.

He said he intended to cover his head with the bedclothes, pretending to the deathwatch that he was asleep, then open a vein and bleed to death.

At the gallows he said he had prepared a statement to be published later by the local papers. On the scaffold Bess knelt in prayer, and then arising, said: "I am ready." In his statement he denied his guilt.

ORDERED 4,000 CARS.

Cambria and Standard Companies Secure Large Contract.

Columbus, O., Jan. 14.—The Panhandle railroad has placed an order for 4,000 steel cars with the Cambria Steel company and Standard Car company for delivery in February and March, 1905. The order entails an expenditure of \$4,500,000. There will be 1,500 a 1 steel self-cleaning hopper cars, 1,500 dropbottom cars and 1,000 straight gondola cars.

The order is the largest ever placed by the Panhandle company and is made in anticipation of an enormous traffic during the coming year.

FOUND JUG OF GOLD.

Wealthy Ohio Farmer Finds Treasure Hidden 30 Years Ago.

Hamilton, O., Jan. 14.—Charles Smith, a wealthy farmer of Union township, has found a jug of gold, hidden by Byrum Seward before his death, 30 years ago.

Smith bought the Seward farm on Thursday and began tearing down the old house. When the chimney was thrown over the jug, containing about \$2,000 in gold, was found in a corner. Seward was stricken with paralysis and died without recovering sufficient to tell where his gold was hidden.

STARCH FACTORY BADLY DAMAGED.

Oswego, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The starch plant of the Corn Products company was damaged to the extent of \$150,000 by a fire, which destroyed the packing department, kiln room and scraping room. The fire was caused by the explosion of a boiler.

TALBOT INQUIRY DECLARED OFF.

Reading, Pa., Jan. 14.—The ecclesiastical court of inquiry called to consider charges against Bishop Talbot of Central Pennsylvania adjourned sine die, the members having decided that the body was uncanonically constituted.

RAILWAY MAGNATES CONSULTED.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Secretary Morton had a long conference last night with James J. Hill of the Great Northern and Mr. Samuel Spencer of the Southern railway companies on the subject of railway rate legislation.

DELAWARE DEADLOCK BROKEN.

Dover, Del., Jan. 14.—William D. Denny, Union Republican, was elected speaker of the house, thus breaking the deadlock in the legislature at least so far as the house is concerned.

VOTE POWER TO SETTLE STRIKE.

Fall River, Mass., Jan. 14.—The five textile unions involved in the cotton mill strike have voted to confer upon the textile council full power to settle the strike.

BRISTOW QUILTS JOB

But President Roosevelt Immediately Tenders Him Another as Good.

SHORN OF POWER, HE RESIGNS

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Piqued at Being Deprived of Control of Inspectors—Will Gather Data for Taft Concerning Panama Railroad.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Joseph L. Bristow, fourth assistant postmaster general, has tendered to the president his resignation, to take effect on the 20th inst. By an executive order issued President Roosevelt has designated Mr. Bristow as a special commissioner to make an investigation into trade conditions and freight rates between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and between the west coast of South America and the east coast of the United States and Europe, to determine the best policy of managing the Panama railroad.

The announcement came at the conclusion of an extended conference between the president, Secretary Taft, Mr. Bristow and Senator Long of Kansas.

After the conference at the White House Senator Long said that the transfer of Mr. Bristow from the post-office department to work in connection with the proposed Isthmian canal had been under consideration for a long time.

"Secretary Taft," said the senator, "desired to utilize Mr. Bristow's services in connection with the work of constructing the canal and has had the idea in mind of appointing him a commissioner to investigate trade and freight conditions ever since he returned from the Isthmus of Panama. The president readily acceded to Secretary Taft's suggestion and as the work will be entirely congenial Mr. Bristow has accepted the new position."

Mr. Bristow's decision to accept the special commissionership was hastened, it is understood, by the transfer of the division of postoffice inspectors from the bureau of the fourth assistant postmaster general to the direct control of the postmaster general himself. Mr. Bristow regarded the issuance of the order of transfer of the division as a reflection upon him.

Change is recommended. President wants greater discretion in building Panama Canal.

Washington, Jan. 14.—President Roosevelt, in a message transmitting to congress the first annual report of the Panama canal commission, together with a letter from Secretary Taft relating to Panama affairs, recommends that he (the president) be given greater discretion, as he is charged with the responsibility of constructing the canal. The board of canal commissioners, he says, should be reduced to five, or preferably three members, whose duties, powers and salaries should be assigned by the president. The president says:

"Actual experience has convinced me that it will be impossible to obtain the best service under the limitations prescribed by law.

"The commission should consist of five, or preferably of three members, whose respective duties, powers and salaries should be assigned to them by the president, and who should be placed under the member of the cabinet whom the president desires. Of these men, the one appointed as administrator of the canal strip should also serve as minister to Panama."

WORK OF THE CONGRESS.

Representative Littlefield of Maine Defends Judge Swayne.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Further consideration was given in the house of representatives to the impeachment charges against Judge Charles Swayne of the northern district of Florida. There was a noticeable lack of interest in the case except among a few members.

Mr. Littlefield of Maine claimed that there had been "no hunting or hounding" of Judge Swayne until, as a result of the O'Neal contempt case, O'Neal sought to get revenge on Judge Swayne, and charged that since O'Neal died his funds were to an extent carrying on the prosecution. Messrs. Powers (Mass.), Perkins (N. Y.) and Parker (N. Y.) also spoke, the first two named for and the latter against impeachment.

The senate passed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and also a number of private pension bills. The question of granting pensions for service in the Indian police and allowing gratuities for injuries received by workmen while in the employ of the government were debated at length.

Pension Commissioner Appointed.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The president has appointed Vespasian Warner to be commissioner of pensions. Mr. Warner is now a member of congress from Illinois.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

The Simple Life

By CHARLES WAGNER

Translated From the French by Mary Louise Handes

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[CONTINUED.]

There are passionate lovers of nature whom she fascinates most in byplaces, in the cool of forests, in the clefts of canyons, everywhere that the careless lover is not admitted to her contemplation. Forgetting time and the life of the world they pass days in these inviolate stillnesses, watching a bird build its nest or brood over its young or some little brooding at its graceful play. So to seek the good within himself one must go where he no longer finds constraint or pose or "gallery" of any sort, but the simple fact of a life made up of wishing to be what it is good for it to be, without troubling about anything else.

May we be permitted to record here some observations made from life? As no names are given they cannot be considered indiscreet.

In my country of Alsace, on the solitary route whose interminable ribbon stretches on and on under the forests of the Vosges, there is a stonebreaker whom I have seen at his work for thirty years. The first time I came upon him I was a young student setting out with swelling heart for the great city. The sight of this man did me good, for he was humming a song as he broke his stones. We exchanged a few words, and he said at the end: "Well, goodbye, my boy! Good courage and good luck!" Since then I have passed and repassed along that same route, under circumstances the most diverse, painful and joyful. The student has finished his course, the breaker of stones remains what he was. He has taken a few more precautions against the seasons' storms, a rush mat protects his back, and his felt hat is drawn farther down to shield his face. But the forest is always sending back the echo of his valiant hammer. How many sudden tempests have broken over his bent back, how much adverse fate has fallen on his head, on his house, on his country! He continues to break his stones, and coming and going I find him by the roadside, smiling in spite of his age and his wrinkles, benevolent, speaking—above all in dark days—those simple words of brave men, which have so much effect when they are scanned to the breaking of stones.

It would be quite impossible to express the emotion the sight of this simple man gives me, and certainly he has no suspicion of it. I know of nothing more reassuring and at the same time more searching for the vanity which ferments in our hearts than this coming face to face with an obscure worker who does his task as the oak grows and as the good God makes his sun to rise, without asking who is looking on.

I have known, too, a number of old teachers, men and women who have passed their whole life at the same occupation, making the rudiments of human knowledge and a few principles of conduct penetrate heads sometimes harder than the rocks. They have done it with their whole soul throughout the length of a hard life in which the attention of men had little place. When they lie in their unknown graves no one remembers them but a few humble people like themselves, but their recompense is in their love. No one is greater than these unknown.

How many hidden virtues may one not discover—if he know how to search—among people of a class he often ridicules without perceiving that in so doing he is guilty of cruelty, ingratitude and stupidity! I mean old maids. People amuse themselves with remarking the surprising dress and ways of some of them—things of no consequence, for that matter. They persist also in reminding us that others, very selfish, take interest in nothing but their own comfort and that of some cat or canary upon which their powers of affection center, and certainly these are not outdone in egotism by the most hardened celibates of the stronger sex. But what we often forget is the amount of self sacrifice hidden modestly away in so many of these truly admirable lives. Is it nothing to be without home and its love, without future, without personal ambition? to take upon oneself that cross of solitary life so hard to bear, especially when there is added the solitude of the heart? to forget oneself and have no other interests than the care of the old, or orphans, the poor, the infirm—those whom the brutal mechanism of life casts out among its waste? Seen from without these apparently tame and lusterless lives rouse pity rather than envy. Those who approach gently sometimes divine sad secrets, great trials undergone, heavy burdens beneath which too fragile shoulders bend; but this is only the side of shadow.

We should learn to know and value this richness of heart, this pure goodness, this power to love, to console, to hope, this joyful giving up of self, this persistence in sweetness and forgiveness even toward the unworthy. Poor old maids! How many wrecked lives have you rescued, how many wanderers have you gently led aright, how many naked have you clothed, how many orphans have you taken in, and how many strangers who would have been alone in the world but for you—you who yourself are often remembered of no one. I mistake. Some one knows you: it is that great mysterious pity which keeps watch over our lives

and suffers in our misfortunes. Forgotten like you, often blasphemed, it has confided to you some of its heaviest messages, and that perhaps is why above your gentle comings and goings we sometimes seem to hear the rustling wings of ministering angels.

The good hides itself under so many different forms that one has often as much pains to discover it as to unearth the best concealed crimes. A Russian doctor who had passed ten years of his life in Siberia, condemned for political reasons to forced labor, used to find great pleasure in telling of the generosity, courage and humanity he had observed, not only among a large number of the condemned, but also among the convict guards. For the moment one is tempted to exclaim, "Where will not the good hide away!" And, in truth, life offers here great surprises and embarrassing contrasts. There are good men, officially so recognized, quoted among their associates—I had almost said guaranteed by the government or the church—who can be reproached with nothing but dry and hard hearts, while we are astonished to encounter in certain fallen human beings the most genuine tenderness and, as it were, a thirst for self devotion.

I should like to speak next, apropos of the inglorious good, of a class that today it is thought quite fitting to treat with the utmost one-sidedness. I mean the rich. Some people think the last word is said when they have stigmatized that infamy, capital. For them, all who possess great fortunes are monsters gorged with the blood of the miserable. Others, not so declamatory, persist, however, in confounding riches with egotism and insensibility. Justice should be visited on these errors, be they involuntary or calculated. No doubt there are rich men who concern themselves with nobody else, and others who do good only with ostentation. Indeed, we know it too well. But does their inhumanity or hypocrisy take away the value of the good that others do and that they often hide with a modesty so perfect?

I knew a man to whom every misfortune had come which can strike us in our affections. He had lost a beloved wife, had seen all his children buried one after another. But he had a great fortune, the result of his own labor. Living in the utmost simplicity, almost without personal wants, he spent his time in searching for opportunities to do good and profiting by them. How many people be surprised in flagrant poverty, what means he combined for relieving distress and lighting up dark lives, with what kindly thoughtfulness he took his friends unawares, no one can imagine. He liked to do good to others and enjoy their surprise when they did not know whence the relief came. It pleased him to repair the injustices of fortune, to bring tears of happiness in families pursued by mischance. He was continually plotting, contriving, machinating in the dark, with a childish fear of being caught with his hand in the bag. The greater part of these fine deeds were not known till after his death; the whole of them we shall never know.

He was a socialist of the right sort, for there are two kinds of them. Those who aspire to appropriate to themselves a part of the goods of others are numerous and commonplace. To belong to their order it suffices to have a big appetite. Those who are hungering to divide their own goods with men who have none are rare and precious, for to enter this choice company there is need of a brave and noble heart free from selfishness and sensitive to both the happiness and unhappiness of its fellows. Fortunately the race of these socialists is not extinct, and I feel an unalloyed satisfaction in offering them a tribute they never claim.

I must be pardoned for dwelling upon this. It does one good to offset the bitterness of so many infamies, so many calumnies, so much charlatanism, by resting the eyes upon something more beautiful, breathing the perfume of these stray corners where simple goodness flowers.

A lady, a foreigner, doubtless little used to Parisian life, just now told me with what horror the things she sees here inspire her—these vile posters, these "yellow" journals, these women with bleached hair, this crowd roulette to the races, to dance halls, to roulette tables, to corruption—the whole flood of superficial and mundane life. She did not speak the word Babylon, but doubtless it was out of pity for one of the inhabitants of this city of perdition.

"Alas, yes, madam; these things are sad, but you have not seen all."

"Heaven preserve me from that!"

"On the contrary, I wish you could see everything, for, if the dark side is very ugly, there is so much to atone for it. And, believe me, madam, you have simply to change your quarter or observe it at another hour. For instance, take the Paris of early morning. It will offer much to correct your impressions of the Paris of the night. Go see, among so many other working people, the street sweepers, who come out at the hour when the revelers and malefactors go in. Observe beneath these ragged coats and bodies, those austere faces! How serious they are at their work of sweeping away the refuse of the night's revelry! One might liken them to the prophets at Ahasuerus' gates. There are women among them, many old people. When the air is cold they stop to blow their fingers and then go to it again. So it is every day. And they, too, are inhabitants of Paris."

"Go next to the faubourgs, to the factories, especially the smaller ones, where the children or the employers labor with the men. Watch the army of workers marching to their tasks. How ready and willing these young girls seem as they come gayly down from their distant quarters to the shops and stores and offices of the

city! Then visit the homes from which they come. See the woman of the people at her work. Her husband's wages are modest, their dwelling is cramped; the children are many, the father is often harsh. Make a collection of the biographies of lowly people, budgets of modest family life; look at them attentively and long."

"After that go see the students. Those who have scandalized you in the streets are numerous, but those who labor hard are legion, only they stay at home and are not talked about. If you knew the toil and dig of the Latin quarter! You find the papers full of the rumpus made by a certain set of youths who call themselves students. The papers say enough of those who break windows, but why do they make no mention of those who spend their nights toiling over problems? Because it wouldn't interest the public. Yes, when now and then one of them, a medical student perhaps, dies a victim to professional duty the matter has two lines in the dailies. A drunken brawl gets half a column, with every detail elaborated. Nothing is lacking but the portraits of the heroes, and not always that."

"I should never end were I to try to point out to you all that you must go to see if you would see all. You would need make the tour of society at large, rich and poor, wise and ignorant. And certainly you would not judge so severely then. Paris is a world, and here, as in the world in general, the good hides away while the evil flaunts itself. Observing only the surface, you sometimes ask how here can possibly be so much raffish. When, on the contrary, you look into the depths you are astonished that in this troublous, obscure and sometimes frightful life there can be so much virtue."

But why linger over these things? Am I not blowing trumpets for those who hold trumpet blowing in horror? Do not understand me so. My aim is this: To make men think about unostentatious goodness—above all, to make them love it and practice it. The man who finds his satisfaction in things which glitter and hold his eyes is lost, first, because he will thus see evil before all else, then because he gets accustomed to the sight of only such good as seeks for notice, and therefore easily succumbs to the temptation to live himself for appearances. Not only must one be resigned to obscurity; he must love it if he does not wish to slip insensibly into the ranks of flatterers, who preserve their parts only while under the eyes of the spectators and put off in the wings the restraints imposed on the stage.

Here we are in the presence of one of the essential elements of the moral life. And this which we say is true not only for those who are called humble and whose lot it is to pass unremarked; it is just as true, and more so, for the chief actors. If you would not be a brilliant utility, a man of gold lace and plumes, but empty inside, you must play the star role in the simple spirit or the most obscure of your collaborators. He who is nothing worth except on hours of parade is worth less than nothing. Have we the perilous honor of being always in view, of marching in the front ranks? Let us take so much the greater care of the sanctuary of silent good within us; let us give to the structure whose facade is seen of our fellow men a wide foundation of simplicity, of humble fidelity, and then, out of sympathy, out of gratitude, let us stay near our brothers who are unknown to fame. We owe everything to them, do we not? I call to witness every one who has found in life this encouraging experience—that stones hidden in the soil hold up the whole edifice. All those who arrive at having a public and recognized value owe it to some humble spiritual ancestors, to some forgotten inspirers. A small number of the good, among them simple women, peasants, vanquished heroes, parents as modest as they are revered, personify for us beautiful and noble living; their example inspires us and gives us strength. The remembrance of them is forever inseparable from that conscience before which we arraign ourselves. In our hours of trial we think of them, courageous and serene, and our burdens lighten. In clouds they compass us about, these witnesses invisible and beloved who keep us from stumbling and our feet from falling in the battle, and day by day do they prove to us that the treasure of humanity is its hidden goodness.

CHAPTER X.

THE WORLD AND THE LIFE OF THE HOME.

IN the time of the second empire, in one of our pleasantest subprefectures of the provinces, a little way from some baths frequented by the emperor, there was a mayor, a very worthy man and intelligent, too, whose head was suddenly turned by the thought that his sovereign might one day descend upon his home. Up to this time he had lived in the house of his fathers, a son respectful of the slightest family traditions. But when once the all absorbing idea of receiving the emperor had taken possession of his brain he became another man. In this new light what had before seemed sufficient for his needs, even enjoyable, all this simplicity that his ancestors had loved, appeared poor, ugly, ridiculous. Out of the question to ask an emperor to climb this wooden staircase, sit in these old armchairs, walk over such superannuated carpets. So the mayor called architect and masons; pickaxes attacked walls and demolished partitions, and a drawing room was made out of all proportion to the rest of the house in size and splendor. He and his family retired into close quarters, where people and furniture incommoded each other generally. Then, having emptied his purse and upset his household by this stroke of genius, he awaited the royal guest. Alas, he soon saw the end of the empire arrive, but the emperor never.

The folly of this poor man is not so rare. As mad as he are all those who sacrifice their home life to the demands of the world. And the danger in such a sacrifice is most menacing in times of unrest. Our contemporaries are constantly exposed to it and constantly succumbing. How many families have they literally thrown away to satisfy worldly ambitions and conventions, but the happiness upon which they thought to come through these impious immolations always eludes them.

To give up the ancestral hearth, to let the family traditions fall into desuetude, to abandon the simple domestic customs, for whatever return is to make a fool's bargain, and such is the place in society of family life that if this be impoverished the trouble is felt throughout the whole social organism. To enjoy a normal development this organism has need of well tried individuals, each having his own value, his own hall mark. Otherwise society becomes a flock, and sometimes a flock without a shepherd. But whence does the individual draw his originality, this unique something which, joined to the distinctive qualities of others, constitutes the wealth and strength of a community? He can draw it only from his own family. Destroy the assemblage of memories and practices whence emanates for each home an atmosphere in miniature, and you dry up the sources of character, sap the strength of public spirit.

It concerns the country that each home be a world, profound, respected, communicating to its members an ineffaceable moral imprint. But before pursuing the subject further let us rid ourselves of a misunderstanding. Family feeling, like all beautiful things, has its caricature, which is family egotism. Some families are like barred and bolted citadels, their members organized for the exploitation of the whole world. Everything that does not directly concern them is indifferent to them. They live like colonists—I had almost said intruders—in the society around them. Their particularism is pushed to such an excess that they make enemies of the whole human race. In their small way they resemble those powerful societies formed from time to time through the ages which possess themselves of universal rule and for which no one outside their own community counts. This is the spirit that has sometimes made the family seem a retreat of egoism which it was necessary to destroy for the public safety. But as patriotism and jingoism are as far apart as the east from the west, so are family feeling and clanishness.

Here we are talking of right family feeling, and nothing else in the world can take its place, for in it lie in germ all those fine and simple virtues which assure the strength and duration of social institutions. And the very base of family feeling is respect for the past, for the best possessions of a family are its common memories. An intangible, indivisible and inalienable capital, these souvenirs constitute a sacred fund that each member of a family ought to consider more precious than anything else he possesses. They exist in a dual form, in idea and in fact. They show themselves in language, habits of thought, sentiments, even instincts, and one sees them materialized in portraits, furniture, buildings, dress, songs. To profane eyes they are nothing; to the eyes of those who know how to appreciate the things of the family they are relics with which one should not part at any price.

But what generally happens in our day? Worldliness wars upon the sentiment of family, and I know of no strife more impassioned. By great means and small, by all sorts of new customs, requirements and pretensions, the spirit of the world breaks into the domestic sanctuary. What are this stranger's rights, its titles? Upon what does it rest its peremptory claims? This is what people too often neglect to inquire. They make a mistake. We treat the invader as very poor and simple people do a pompous visitor. For this incommensurable guest of a day they pillage their garden, bully their children and servants and neglect their work. Such conduct is not only wrong; it is impolitic. One should have the courage to remain what he is in the face of all comers.

The worldly spirit is full of impertinences. Here is a home which has formed characters of mark and is forming them yet. The people, the furnishings, the customs are all in harmony. By marriage or through relations of business or pleasure the worldly spirit enters. It finds everything out of date, awkward, too simple, lacking the modern touch. At first it restricts itself to criticism and light raillery. But this is the dangerous moment. Look out for yourself—here is the enemy! If you so much as listen to his reasonings, tomorrow you will sacrifice a piece of furniture, the next day a good old tradition, and so one by one the family heirlooms dear to the heart will go to the bric-a-brac dealer—and all piety with them.

In the midst of your new habits and in the changed atmosphere your friends of other days, your old relatives, will be expatriated. Your next step will be to lay them aside in their turn. The worldly spirit leaves the old out of consideration. At last, established in an absolutely transformed setting, even you will view yourself with amazement. Nothing will be familiar, but surely it will be correct—at least the world will be satisfied. Ah, that is where you are mistaken! After having made you cast out pure treasure as so much junk it will find that your borrowed livery fits you ill and will hasten to make you sensible of the ridiculousness of the situation. Much better have had from the beginning the courage of your convictions and have defended your home.

Many young people when they marry listen to this voice of the world. Their parents have given them the example of a modest life, but the new genera-

tion thinks it affirms its rights to existence and liberty by repudiating ways in its eyes too patriarchal. So these young folks make efforts to set themselves up lavishly in the latest fashion and rid themselves of useless property at dirt cheap prices. Instead of filling their houses with objects which say, "Remember!" they garnish them with quite new furnishings that as yet have no meaning. Wait, I am warning; these things are often symbols, as it were, of a facile and superficial existence. In their midst one breathes a certain heady vapor of mundanity. They recall the life outside, the turmoil, the rush. And were one sometimes disposed to forget this life they would call back his wandering thought and say, "Remember!" In another sense, I do not forget your appointment at the club, the play, the races. The home then becomes a sort of halfway house where one comes to rest a little between two prolonged absences. It isn't a good place to stay. As it has no soul, it does not speak to yours. Time to eat and sleep, and then off again! Otherwise you become as dull as a hermit.

We are all acquainted with people who have a rage for being abroad, who think the world would no longer go round if they didn't figure on all sides of it. To stay at home is penal. There they cease to be in view. A horror of home life possesses them to such a degree that they would rather pay to be bored outside than be amused gratuitously within.

In this way society slowly gravitates toward life in herds, which must not be confounded with public life. The life in herds is somewhat like that of swarms of bees in the sun. Nothing so much resembles the worldly life of a man as the worldly life of another man. And this universal banality destroys the very essence of public spirit. One need not journey far to discover the ravages made in modern society by the spirit of worldliness, and if we have so little foundation, so little equilibrium, calm good sense and initiative, one of the chief reasons lies in the undermining of the home life. The masses have timed their pace by that of people of fashion. They, too, have become worldly. Nothing can be more so than to quit one's own hearth for the life of saloons. The squalor and misery of the homes are not enough to explain the current which carries each man away from his own. Why does the peasant desert for the inn the house that his father and grandfather found so comfortable? It has remained the same. There is the same fire in the same chimney. Whence comes it that it lights only an incomplete circle when in olden times young and old sat shoulder to shoulder? Something has changed in the minds of men. Yielding to dangerous impulses, they have broken with simplicity. The fathers have quitted their post of honor, the wives grow dull beside the solitary hearth, and the children quarrel while waiting their turn to go abroad, each after his own fancy.

We must learn again to live the home life, to value our domestic traditions. A pious cure has preserved certain monuments of the past. So antique dress, provincial dialects, old folk songs, have found appreciative hands to gather them up before they should disappear from the earth. What a good deed, to guard these crumbs of a great past, these vestiges of the souls of our ancestors! Let us do the same for our family traditions, save and guard as much as possible of the patriarchal, whatever its form.

But not every one has traditions to keep; all the more reason for redoubling the effort to constitute and foster a family life. And to do this there is need neither of numbers nor a rich establishment. To create a home you must have the spirit of home. Just as the smallest village may have its history, its moral stamp, so the smallest home may have its soul. Oh, the spirit of places, the atmosphere which surrounds us in human dwellings! What a world of mystery! Here, even on the threshold, the cold begins to penetrate; you are ill at ease; something intangible repulses you. There no sooner does the door shut you in than friendliness and good humor envelop you. It is said that walls have ears. They have also voices, a mute eloquence. Everything that a dwelling contains is bathed in an ether of personality. And I find proof of its quality even in the apartments of bachelors and solitary women. What an abyss between one room and another room! Here all is dead, indifferent, commonplace; the device of the owner is written all over it, even in his fashion of arranging his photographs and books. All is the same to me. There one breathes in animation, a contagious joy in life. The visitor hears repeated in countless fashions: "Whoever you are, guest of an hour, I wish you well. Peace be with you."

Words can do little justice to the subject of home, tell little about the effect of a favorite flower in the window or the charm of an old armchair where the grandfather used to sit, offering his wrinkled hands to the kisses of chubby children. Poor moderns, always moving or remodeling! We who from transforming our cities, our houses, our customs and creeds have no longer where to lay our heads, let us not add to the pathos and emptiness of our changeable existence by abolishing the life of the home. Let us light again the flame put out on our hearths, make sanctuaries for ourselves, warm nests where the children may grow into men, where love may find privacy, old age repose, prayer an altar and the fatherland a cult.

CHAPTER XI.

SOME one may protest against the nature of the simple life in the name of aesthetics or oppose to ours the theory of the service of luxury, that providence of business, fostering mother of arts and

grace of civilized society. We shall try briefly to anticipate these objections.

It will no doubt have been evident that the spirit which animates these pages is not utilitarian. It would be an error to suppose that the simplicity we seek has anything in common with that which misers impose upon themselves through cupidity or narrow minded people through false austerity. To the former the simple life is the one that costs least; to the latter it is a flat and colorless existence, whose merit lies in depriving oneself of everything bright, exalting, seductive.

It dispenses us not a whit that people of large means should put their fortune into circulation instead of hoarding it, so giving life to commerce and the fine arts. That is using one's privileges to good advantage. What we would combat is foolish practicality, the selfish use of wealth and, above all, the quest of the superfluous on the part of those who have the greatest need of taking thought for the necessary. The lavishness of a Maecenas could not have the same effect in a society as that of a common spendthrift who astonishes his contemporaries by the magnificence of his life and the folly of his waste. In these two cases the same term means very different things. To scatter money broadcast does not say it at all. There are ways of doing it which enoble men and others which degrade them. Besides, to scatter money supposes that one is well provided with it. When the love of sumptuous living takes possession of those whose means are limited the matter becomes strangely altered. And a very striking characteristic of our time is the rage for scattering broadcast which the very people have who ought to husband their resources. Munificence is a benefit to society; that we grant willingly. Let us even allow that the prodigality of certain rich men is a safety valve for the escape of the superabundant. We shall not attempt to gainsay it. Our contention is that too many people meddle with the safety valve when to practice economy is the part of both their interest and their duty. Their extravagance is a private misfortune and a public danger.

So much for the utility of luxury. We now wish to explain ourselves upon the question of aesthetics—oh, very modestly and without trespassing on the ground of the specialists. Through a too common illusion simplicity and beauty are considered as rivals. But simple is not synonymous with ugly any more than sumptuous, stylish and costly are synonymous with beautiful. Our eyes are wounded by the crying spectacle of gaudy ornament, venal art and senseless and graceless luxury. Wealth coupled with bad taste sometimes makes us regret that so much money is in circulation to provoke the creation of such a prodigality of horrors. Our contemporary art suffers as much from the want of simplicity as does our literature—too much in it that is irrelevant, overwrought, falsely imagined. Rarely is it given us to contemplate in line, form or color that simplicity allied to perfection which commands the eyes as evidence does the mind. We need to be rebaptized in the ideal purity of immortal beauty which puts its seal on the masterpieces. One shaft of its radiance is worth more than all our pompous exhibitions.

Let what we have most at heart is to speak of the ordinary aesthetics of life, of the care one should bestow upon the adornment of his dwelling and his person, giving to existence that luster without which it lacks charm. For it is not a matter of indifference whether man pays attention to these superfluous necessities or whether he does not; it is by them that we know whether he puts soul into his work. Far from considering it as wasteful to give time and thought to the perfecting, beautifying and poetizing of forms, I think we should spend as much as we can upon them. Nature gives us her example, and the man who should affect contempt for the ephemeral splendor of beauty with which we garnish our brief days would lose sight of the intentions of him who has put the same care and love into the painting of the lily of an Lour and the eternal hills.

But we must not fall into the gross error of confounding true beauty with that which has only the name. The beauty and poetry of existence lie in the understanding we have of it. Our home, our table, our dress, should be the interpreters of intentions. That these intentions be so expressed it is first necessary to have them, and he who possesses them makes them evident through the simplest means. One need not be rich to give grace and charm to his habit and his habitation. It suffices to have good taste and good will. We come here to a point very important to everybody, but perhaps of more interest to women than to men.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Know Greek.

Miss Kuleber—Of course, Mr. Freschmann, you are quite familiar with Greek? Mr. Freschmann—Oh, yes, indeed! I know Greek the minute I see it, the letters are so funny looking, you know.

Not That Kind of a Dog.

Friendy Old Lady to little girl sitting on porch beside dog—Ah, my dear, your dog is a setter, isn't he? Little Girl—Oh, no, ma'am. He gets up an' plays around sometimes. —Harper's Weekly.

A Young Critic.

"Papa," said the pastor's little girl, watching him constructing and revising his Sunday sermon, "does God tell you what to write?" "Yes, my child, God tells me." "Then what do you scratch it out for?"

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. J. S. Hollinger is visiting relatives in Canal Fulton.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Myers were visitors in Cleveland Friday.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Broderick, of Grant street, a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Graybill, of Washington avenue, a daughter.

Miss Anna Reilly, of Coshocton, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Brown, in North East street.

The St. Mary's church social will be held Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Sonnhalter, in Center street.

Mrs. Mary Cross, a patient at the state hospital, was taken to her home in Ravenna Saturday morning, being brought on the Pennsylvania station in Higard's ambulance.

As the Rev. O. P. Foust was driving from factory street upon East Main, Thursday evening, the fore legs of his horse were hit by a bobbed loaded with boys. The presence of mind of Mr. Foust in managing his horse prevented a serious accident.

Miss Emma Kilmer and Howard E. Foust, both of Akron, were married by the Rev. O. P. Foust at the Reformed parsonage, Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Foust is the groom's uncle. Mr. and Mrs. Foust returned to Akron, where they will make their home.

John Myers, a carpenter on the B. & O. railroad, was seriously injured by falling from a bridge near Stillwater, Friday. He was working on the bridge when he lost his balance and fell to the ice on the creek, a distance of about twenty feet. One arm was broken in two places and his back was injured.

The Presbyterian Sunday school Home Department will have a social in the chapel on Thursday evening, January 19, at 7 o'clock. A program will be rendered by the primary grade, assisted by some of their friends. Every member of the Home Department is especially invited, and a good time is assured all who attend.

Charles Shriver, a member of the local lumber firm of Shriver Brothers, fell on an icy sidewalk at Pittsburg Thursday and fractured several of the small bones of his foot. It was at first thought that the ankle was sprained, but a more careful investigation by Massillon physicians upon his return home showed that bones had been fractured.

The honeymoon of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Morrison is at a sad end. A little over a week ago Mr. and Mrs. Morrison eloped from New Philadelphia and after their marriage they went to Tiffin. Morrison has been unable to secure employment, and Thursday packed his trunk and left. His wife knows nothing of his whereabouts. His former home was at Cadiz.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Frost and daughter, Marguerite, have returned to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Xavier Kern from Minneapolis and other points in Minnesota, where they made an extended trip, visiting Mr. Frost's parents and other near relatives. In some places where they visited the thermometer stood at twenty-eight degrees below zero.

District Deputy Grand Master Henry Angerman, accompanied by Henry Suhr, Edward Heisler, Reynolds Hardgrove and George Higginbotham as assistants, drove to Canal Fulton Friday evening and installed the officers of Lawrence lodge No. 297, I. O. O. F. The Fulton brethren's generous hospitality and the addresses by the various members of the order were pleasant features of the occasion.

A Turner, a B. & O. flagman, was instantly killed Friday morning at the Flushing tunnel. Nobody saw the accident. It is supposed he was out on the train setting brakes when a brake chain slipped or broke and he was thrown under the train. His body was ground to pieces. The body was picked up and taken to Flushing where it was prepared for burial. Mr. Turner's home was in Bridgeport. He was married by a short time ago.—Uhrichsville Chronicle.

At a regular meeting of the Bartenders' union, held Thursday evening in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall, the following officers were installed: President, Alexander Griffith; vice president, Otto Peters; chaplain, Charles Walter; inspector, Elmer Jones; recording secretary, George Hering; financial secretary and treasurer, Charles V. Schott; inner guard, Fred Miller; business agent, E. Jenner; trustees, Leo Frederick, F. Huth and C. C. Knobe. John O'Toole was the only member reported on the sick list.

The funeral of the late John E. Parry was held from the late home in West Cherry street, Friday afternoon, the Rev. H. W. Dewey officiating. Music was furnished by a quartette consisting of Mrs. John E. Johns, Miss Laura Shriver, John Davies and W. H. Ruch. Floral offerings were given by many friends. The body was taken to Niles on the 8:00 Pennsylvania train Saturday morning for interment, that city being the deceased's former home.

PHINNEY FINED.

He Attempted to Bribe Wayne County Commissioners.

Ashland, O., Jan. 14.—Benjamin F. Phinney, of Cleveland, was this afternoon fined \$150 and costs for attempting to bribe two Wayne county commissioners when he was acting as agent of the King Bridge Company.

The trial of the case was transferred to Ashland on the ground that Phinney could not obtain justice at the hands of a Wayne county jury. The case was heard before Judge Campbell the last week in December and after three hours' deliberation the jury returned a verdict of guilty with a recommendation for clemency.

In pronouncing sentence the judge said he took into consideration Phinney's age, his unsullied character and public life. Phinney is a civil war veteran and served as county commissioner, township treasurer, member of the decennial board of equalization and in other official capacities in Cuyahoga county. He has aged perceptibly in appearance since his trial in December and today wore a haggard expression when in court.

OFFICERS INSTALLED.

Regular Meeting of Knights of Columbus Wednesday.

At a regular meeting of the Knights of Columbus Wednesday evening the following officers were installed by Acting Deputy A. Shadnagle: Otto Siebold, G. K.; James P. Donnelly, P. G. K.; W. J. Dunlap, councillor; Arthur Sonnhalter, treasurer; Herbert Whitman, lecturer; O. C. Volkmar, advocate; Gust Gill, warden; John Erle, inside guard; F. Portmann, outside guard; Thomas Whalen, trustee; H. B. Sibila, the retiring grand knight, was given an upholstered chair, the presentation speech being made by William Dunlap. A smoker closed the evening's events.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM M. CULVER.

William M. Culver, aged 85 years, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George Russell, 45 Prospect street, Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock, of the infirmities of age. Mr. Culver was born in Trumansburg, N. Y., spent his boyhood days in Enfield and Ithaca and came to Massillon at the age of 21 years, being engaged in this city in business from 1841 to 1849. Mr. Culver then returned to Ithaca and was engaged in business until 1890, when he retired. Since that time the deceased had lived a retired life, spending his time partly in that city and partly in Massillon. For the past three years Mr. Culver had lived almost exclusively in Massillon. One daughter, Mrs. George Russell, and one son, George W. Culver, survive. The funeral will be held from the late home Monday morning at 10 o'clock, the Rev. E. J. Craft officiating. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

MRS. MARGARET SAYERS.

Mrs. Margaret Sayers, the wife of Thomas W. Sayers, living near the Myers' church on the Pigeon Run road, west of Massillon, died at the family home at 6 o'clock Saturday morning of a complication of diseases, which developed from an attack of the grip. Mrs. Sayers was seriously ill ten days. The deceased was aged 62 years, 7 months and 20 days, and had been a resident of Stark county for thirty-eight years, coming here from England. The deceased is survived by her husband and three children: Thomas W. Sayers, Jr., of Pigeon Run; Mrs. Peter Rees, of Saginaw, Mich.; Mrs. Thomas Dodd, of Pigeon Run. The funeral will be held Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the late home. This is made necessary because of the unfinished condition of Myers' church. The Rev. W. S. Adams will conduct the services. Interment will be made in the Myers' church cemetery.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, Jan. 16 1905:

MISS DIETES.
Dunlop, Miss Dora
Gutler, Mrs. Anna
Walter, Mrs. George

MEN.
Arthur, J. H.
Christman, C. G.
Gaffney, Tom
Ickes, William
Meary, J. B.
Pavona, H. R.
Reyder, Homer
Wyatt, Geo.

FOREIGN.
Dudley, Miss Allie.
Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.
LUTHER A. KOONS, P. M.

IF YOU HAD A
NECK

As Long as This Fellow,

SORE THROAT

ALL THE WAY DOWN

TONSILINE

WOULD QUICKLY CURE IT.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures cough and colds, down to the very verge of consumption.

"Care the cough and save the life."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures cough and colds, down to the very verge of consumption.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures cough and colds, down to the very verge of consumption.

FOR TARIFF REVISION.

President Determined to Bring It About.

SPECIAL SESSION IN THE FALL.

Changes Will Then Be Made if the President Has His Way—Senator Clark's Railroad Committee Favored With a Bill.

Washington, Jan. 13.—[Special.]—The president will have his way. If he thinks that present tariff duties are too high he will have a revision. There may be men in congress who think they can stop the onward march of progress as defined by President Roosevelt, but they are mistaken. If the president determines to have the interstate commerce law amended, that law will be changed. These changes, opposed by many interests and a majority of his own party, will be brought about by the people, who will insist that the president is right. The people have backed him in everything he has undertaken, because they believe he is honest and has the best interests of the country at heart. The people who stand in the way and block him will simply get run over. At the present time it appears that these changes will not be brought forward until a special session in the fall, but even yet, if the president thought the time opportune, he would have an extra session in July and August to accomplish results.

Continues as a Buffer.

The statehood bill continues as a buffer, and the indications are that it will remain such until the end of the session. What is most feared at this session by those who are managing the affairs of the senate is the pure food bill. That piece of legislation is a nightmare. "It might pass if it ever gets the right of way," is a remark that is often heard. And probably there is a majority in the senate that would feel obliged to vote for the measure should it ever reach that stage.

An Oregon Patent.

Senator Fulton and Representative Hermann of Oregon have a constituent who has invented a lifeboat which is claimed to be self righting and self bailing. Wonders are claimed for this invention, and the Oregon men have introduced bills authorizing the government to purchase the patent and allow the free use of it by everybody. They will have a hard time convincing congress that the government should make such purchases.

For Clark's Committee.

Senator Teller has supplied Senator Clark's committee with a bill. For many years the Wyoming senator has been chairman of the committee on railroads, but it has never had a bill to consider and never had a meeting. At least half of the committees of the senate have the same reputation, and they are not so fortunate as Clark's committee, as they have never been honored with a bill of any kind. But the Colorado senator, good natured and willing to accommodate even a crank, has introduced "by request" a bill which would remodel the railroad system of the United States. It is thirty-four pages long, and that is about all that can be said of it save that it is a most stupendous government undertaking. It would mean the construction of railroads all over the country and appropriations which would make billions seem small amounts. It is to be hoped that the author, whoever he may be, will insist upon a hearing, so that Senator Clark can call a meeting of the committee. A meeting of the committee on railroads would be so rare a thing as to cause a commotion.

On the Fairbanks Tour.

One of the stenographers who reported the speeches of Senator Fairbanks during the campaign last fall was reading his notes the other day to a typewriter. He got as far as the close of the senator's remarks and found the following: "Great applause! Great cheering! Hades generally!" "If that really occurred," remarked one of Fairbanks' clerks, "write it out. We want a faithful report of everything that took place."

A Moral City.

Occasionally complaints are made that Washington needs a more strict government, and fierce tales are told of its lack of morality. They are fakes, written for the purpose of making space. Washington is the most moral city in the United States. It is not absolutely free from vice and corruption, but all of the so called necessary immoral features are reduced to and kept at a minimum and rendered as inoffensive as possible. The casual visitor here is struck by the manner in which billboards are regulated, and posters which are allowed to meet the gaze in other cities are covered with pasters in a way to attract attention, but to partially hide offensive features. The way these pictures are treated shows that Washington is moral and attempts to conceal what officials think should not be so prominently displayed on the billboards.

Monument For Macdonough.

Representative Joseph C. Sibley has introduced a bill to establish a military park on St. Michael's Island, in Lake Champlain, to be known as the Macdonough National Military park in honor of Commodore Macdonough, who met and defeated the British who were coming by way of Lake Champlain toward New York in the second war with Great Britain. The battle occurred Sept. 11, 1814. Sibley has spent a great deal of time on Lake Champlain and has become interested in the history which has been made in that region.

ARTHUR W. DUNK.

DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

Summary of Business Conditions Throughout the Country.

New York, Jan. 14.—Dun's weekly review of trade says today:

Erratic weather produces irregularity in retail distribution of merchandise at many points and southern business is quiet because of the depression in cotton, but the general outlook is considered very bright. Manufacturers report that confidence is warranted by the number of new orders, while deliveries on old contracts are of satisfactory volume.

The best news comes from the iron and steel industry, while footwear factories are busy, woolen mills in exceptional good condition, and activity is assured among cotton spinners as soon as the raw material market becomes settled.

Although business is distributed somewhat irregularly, owing to local conditions as to supply of fuel and other materials, the iron and steel industry is moving steadily forward. Statistics of pig iron production and consumption at the opening of the year testify to even greater prosperity than was anticipated. Nor is stability threatened by speculative inflation of prices as yet, although that is a danger that usually menaces any revival of industrial activity. Coke ovens in the Connellsville region are producing at maximum capacity and there is no handicap to progress in Pittsburg, but stumps and strikes still affect fuel supply at some other points. Railways were placing large contracts for all forms of equipment, and the demand for billets and bars is so urgent that premiums are recorded on some transactions.

GAS ENDS TWO LIVES.

Mother Kills Herself Because Girl Came Instead of Boy.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—Brooding over the fact that her child, born six weeks ago, was a girl instead of a boy, and grieving over her failure to recover from her illness, Mrs. Sarah Libman, 28 years old, committed suicide at her home in Oakley avenue by inhaling gas. In taking her own life Mrs. Libman also caused the death of her 3-year-old daughter Frieda. Two small children who had been overcome by the gas were saved.

It is believed that the woman in preparing to take her own life did not contemplate causing the death of her children. The children say that Frieda went to assist her mother and the little girl herself was overcome by the gas.

HAD INTERNAL MACHINE.

Suspicious Character Placed Under Arrest at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Jan. 14.—A man who gave his name as Gessler Rousseau was arrested at the home of John Kelly, brother of the missing Owen Kelly, and a telescope bag he carried was found to contain an internal machine, wrapped in a Washington newspaper. The man is believed to be demented. He was committed to prison.

The fact that the internal machine was wrapped in a Washington newspaper leads the authorities to believe that he may know something of the attempt to blow up the statue of Frederick the Great in Washington.

A Good Blower.

A worthy dame of Dundee, Scotland, in order to keep down her gas account was in the habit of blowing down the pipes, thus reversing the hands of the registering dial of the meter. All went well until a new inspector came. After examining the meter he ciphered long and earnestly. At length the old lady anxiously exclaimed, "Am 'no' tae hae a big account this time, am I?" "No, mem," said the inspector. "It's the other way about. The company's owing you tuppence. You have surely been blowing verra hard this time."

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Jan. 13.—Favorable crop advices from Argentina formed the chief cause of a weak wheat market today. Final quotations on May wheat show a loss of 3/4 c. Corn is up 1/4 @ 3/4 c. Oats are practically unchanged. Closing quotations: Wheat, May, \$1.16 1/2 @ 1.16 3/4; corn, May, 44 1/2 @ 44 3/4; oats, May, 31 1/2.

PITTSBURG MARKETS—JAN. 13.

Corn—New yellow shelled, 50 1/2 @ 51; new high mixed, 49 @ 49 1/2; new yellow ear, 55 @ 55 1/2.

Oats—No. 2 white, 36 1/2 @ 36 3/4; No. 2, 35 1/2 @ 36; No. 4, 34 1/2 @ 35.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$12 @ 12 25; No. 2, \$12 @ 12 50; No. 1 clover, \$13 @ 12 25; No. 1 mixed, \$12 50 @ 12 75; loose from wagon, \$14 @ 16.

Eggs—Selected, 30; candled, 28 @ 29; storage, 22 @ 23.

Butter—Prints, 32 @ 32 1/2; tubs, 31 1/2 @ 32; dairy, 23 1/2 @ 24 1/2.

Cheese—New York full cream, new, 13 @ 13 1/2; Ohio cream, 12 1/2 @ 13; Limburger, new, 13 1/2 @ 14.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, \$5.50 @ 6; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, \$3.25 @ 3.75; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, \$3.50 @ 4; choice milch cows, \$3.50 @ 4.50; medium to good milch cows, \$2 @ 3.50; good, fat, smooth, handy butchers' bills, \$2.75 @ 3.25; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, \$3 @ 3.25; feed steers, common to good quality, \$2 @ 2.75; fair to choice stockers, \$1.50 @ 2.50.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, \$8 @ 8.50; heavy and thin calves, \$3 @ 6.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, \$4.95 @ 5; medium weight, \$4.90; best heavy Yorkers, \$4.85 @ 4.90; good light Yorkers, \$4.70 @ 4.75; pigs, good to prime, \$4.55 @ 4.60.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$5.25 @ 5.50; good to choice mixed, \$4.50 @ 5.10; fair to good mixed, \$4 @ 4.50; culls and common, \$3 @ 3.50.

Dun's Ten Books.
Charles A. Dana once made a list of ten "indispensable books." They were: The Bible, Shakespeare, the Declaration of Independence, Bancroft's "History of the United States," Irving's "Life of Washington," Franklin's "Autobiography," Channing's "Essay on Napoleon Bonaparte," Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" and Tarbell's "Early Life of Lincoln."

One Way.
Cholly—I can't live without your daughter! Mr. Cashbag—Oh, yes, you can. Work never killed anybody yet.

MASSILLON MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is corrected daily:

Country butter, per lb.	30
Creamery butter.	34
Eggs, per dozen.	32
Chickens, spring, lb.	15
Cabbages, per pound.	25 1/2
Lettuce, per lb.	4
Onions, per peck.	15
Potatoes, per bushel.	60
Jersey Sweet Potatoes per peck.	40-50

Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

Country butter, per lb.	24 1/2
Eggs, per dozen.	28
Chickens, live, per lb.	8-10
Chickens, spring, dressed lb.	12 1/2
Chickens, dressed.	10
Cabbages, per doz.	50
Potatoes, per bushel.	45

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices.

Wheat.	\$1.12
Oats.	32-35

Following are the selling prices.

Hay, baled, per hundred.	70
Straw, per hundred.	55
Shelled corn, per bushel.	70
Oats, per bushel.	40
Corn.	70
Hay, loose, per ton.	\$10-\$11

INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS

Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired help wanted, situations wanted, real estate bulletins and kindred announcements are more certain to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other means. Copy must be left not later than 10 a. m. to insure insertion the same day. Three publications of not more than 4 printed lines for 25 cents.

FOR RENT.

FLAT—A 4-room flat with bath and steam heat; everything furnished. Call at the American Steam Laundry.

HOUSE—One 4 room house on Superior St., \$5.00 per month. 8 Burd.

HOUSE—Six room house with gas, hot and cold water and bath. Inquire 56 Plum.

NOTICE to Fraternal and other organizations wishing good location for cheap rent in Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, can find it by calling on John Longbecker, Sec'y of Trustees, 106 Muskingum St.

ROOMS—Four rooms on second floor in the Griddle Bldg., cor. of Mill and Plum Sts.; suitable for light housekeeping or for office. Possession given at once. Inquire of Henry Griddle.

ROOMS—Two suites of rooms; steam heat and cold water, bath room in connection; rear 21 E. Main. Inquire of Jacob Sonnhalter.

For Sale or Rent.

HOUSE and lot on Woodland Ave; house has six rooms, large reception hall, open stairway, gas and city water, good cellar under whole house. Will sell cheap for cash or will rent for \$15 per month in advance. F. L. Boerger, at Humberger's store.

WANTED

BOARDERS and roomers in private family; also three furnished rooms for rent. Inquire Mrs. J. Wagner, 26 State St.

GIRL for general housework; white or colored. Inquire 196 S. East St.

HOUSEKEEPER—in a family consisting of a widower and two children. Address "G," care Independent Co. office.

MAN—To sell our celebrated teas, coffees, baking powder, etc.; liberal commission paid and horse and wagon furnished; must furnish good reference and small bond; good opportunity for a hustler. Address Grand Union Tea Co., 118 S. Market St., Canton, O.

No Dessert More Attractive

Why use gelatine and spend hours soaking, sweetening, flavoring and coloring when

Jell-O

produces better results in two minutes? Everything in the package. Simply add hot water and set to cool. It's perfection. A surprise to the housewife. No trouble, less expense. Try it to-day. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Strawberry, Raspberry, Chocolate and Cherry. At grocers, 10c. When you make Ice Cream use Jell-O ICE CREAM Powder. All ingredients in the package. At all grocers, 2 pgs. for 25c.

ALL Kinds Ever buy two pair of Rubbers in one Winter? You should have bought HOOD'S. ASK FOR Hood's Pilgrim Heel. SOLD EVERYWHERE. HOOD RUBBERS. TRADE MARK. NOT MADE BY A TRUST. IF YOU CANNOT GET THESE RUBBERS FROM YOUR DEALER WRITE US. Don't let the little ones suffer from eczema or other trouble in skin and soles. No need of it. Hood's Ointment cures. It can't harm the most delicate skin. At any drug store, 50 cents.

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